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COUNTY OF ANGUS



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

The County Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1949

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
RAVENSWOOD,
FORFAR,

12th May, 1950.

To—

The County Council of Angus.

The Town Councils of Brechin, Carnoustie, Kirriemuir,
and Montrose.

The Department of Health for Scotland.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland, Circular No. 107/1949, I herewith submit my Report on the Health of the County during the year 1949, together with a Report on the School Medical Service for the year ending 31st July, 1949.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) J. MACFARLANE THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,	J. M. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, ...	WALTER BURNETT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health.	(1) HILDA L. LAIDLAW, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (2) VERA W. D. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.V.H. — Resigned December, 1949.
Chief Dental Officer,	ANTHONY L. CADENHEAD, L.D.S.
Assistant Dental Officer,	(1) MABEL B. ALLARDICE, L.D.S. (2) Appointment Vacant).
Physiotherapist,	DOROTHY P. GRAY, M.C.S.P.— Resigned Oct., 1949.
Sanitary Inspector,	ROBERT A. TAYLOR.
Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector,	THOMAS GORDON.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors,	(1) LAWRENCE D. MCGREGOR. (2) WILLIAM M. B. HENDERSON.
Milk Officer,	CHRISTIAN J. W. GALL.
Superintendent of Nurses,	MARGARET J. URQUHART, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Assistant Superintendent of Nurses,	MARGARET H. MITCHELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.N., H.V.

CLERICAL STAFF.

MARGARET I. O. CRIGHTON, ...	Senior Clerkess.
MARGARET D. McINTOSH,	Clerkess-Typist.
ELSPETH B. ABERCROMBY,	Clerkess-Typist.
MARY A. BLACKSTOCK,	Clerkess-Typist.
HELEN W. McQUATTIE,	Junior Clerkess-Typist.
MARY D. KENNEDY,	Clerkess-Typist, Sanitary Department.
SHEILA E. BROWN,	Clerkess-Typist, Sanitary Department.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimated the population for the year 1949 to be 78,443 which compares with an estimated population of 79,262 for 1948. The 1931 census population was 76,970, of whom 39,159 were resident in the landward area and 37,811 in the six small burghs.

The distribution of the County population for the year 1949 was estimated as follows:—

	Estimated Population.		
Landward Area,			37,709
Burghs of Brechin,	7,219		
Carnoustie,	5,025		
Forfar,	10,290		
Kirriemuir,	3,493		
Monifieth,	3,397		
Montrose,	11,310		
Total Burghal,			40,734
Total for County,			78,443

BIRTHS.

The births allocated to the County during 1949 numbered 1389, giving a birth-rate of 17.7, which is again a decline compared with the three previous years when the birth-rates were 18.3 in 1948, 20.1 in 1947, and 19.7 in 1946, but is still higher than in any other year since 1926 when a birth-rate of 17.95 was recorded. The birth-rate for Scotland as a whole was 18.5 in 1949 compared with 19.6 the previous year.

The following table shows in column (1) the number of births occurring in the landward area and in the small burghs of the County, i.e. Registered births, and in column (2) the number of births allocated to these same areas according to the mother's residence, i.e. Births corrected for transfer:—

	(1) Number of Births Registered.	(2) Number of Births Corrected for Transfer.
Landward Area,	621	705
Breehin Burgh,	34	133
Carnoustie Burgh,	23	80
Forfar Burgh,	389	173
Kirriemuir Burgh,	23	46
Monifieth Burgh,	8	46
Montrose Burgh,	20	206
	1118	1389

Illegitimate births corrected for transfer numbered 84 or 6% of all births, a fall of 0.5% compared with 1948 when the comparative figures were 95 and 6.5% respectively. The illegitimate birth-rate for Scotland in 1949 was 5.5%.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of still-births corrected for transfer numbered 30, giving a still-birth-rate of 21 per 1000 total births. This is the lowest still-birth-rate yet recorded in Angus. The rates for 1948, 1947 and 1946 were respectively 24, 34 and 29. The still-birth-rate for Scotland in 1949 was 27.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths corrected for transfer was 1043, giving a death-rate of 13.3 compared with 1049 deaths and a rate of 13.2 for 1948. The death-rate for Scotland in 1949 was 12.3.

The deaths were distributed in the various age-groups as follows:—

Under 1 year,	...	...	...	...	53
From 1- 4 years,	...	...	...	...	11
From 5- 9 years,	...	...	...	...	6
From 10-14 years,	...	...	...	...	4
From 15-24 years,	...	...	...	...	16
From 25-34 years,	...	...	...	...	15
From 35-44 years,	...	...	...	...	30
From 45-54 years,	...	...	...	...	68
From 55-64 years,	...	...	...	...	128
From 65-74 years,	...	...	...	...	264
From 75-84 years,	...	...	...	...	323
Over 85 years,	...	...	...	...	125

During the year the diseases responsible for the largest number of deaths were:—

Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System,	...	370
Diseases of the Nervous System		
(Including 132 due to Cerebral Haemorrhage),	...	152
Malignant Disease,	...	145
Respiratory Diseases,	...	77
Diseases of the Digestive System,	...	39
Tuberculosis		
(Including 21 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis),	...	22

There were 47 violent deaths during the year including 2 by suicide and 8 by road accidents.

Table I gives the details of causes of death and classification according to age-groups and sex.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During 1949 deaths in children under 1 year numbered 53, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 38 per 1000 live-births. The comparative figures for 1948 were 46 deaths and a rate of 32. The Infantile Mortality rate for Scotland during 1949 was 41, the lowest rate ever recorded in Scotland.

The causes of death in children under 1 year are given in the section on Care of Mothers and Young Children which follows this section.

The following table gives the still-birth rates and the Infantile Mortality rates since 1939, and apportiones the latter rate between deaths during the first four weeks of life (neo-natal period), and deaths after the first month of life:—

Year.	Still Birth Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate. Deaths in Children under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births.)	Neo-Natal Death Rate. (Under 1 month.	Mortality Rate. (1-12 months.)
1939	42	52.4	29.4	23.0
1940	30	71.5	33.8	37.7
1941	35	62.5	33.1	29.4
1942	28	49.7	23.1	26.6
1943	30	44.0	24.9	19.1
1944	24	51.0	28.2	22.8
1945	25	34.0	25.1	8.9
1946	29	44.0	28.0	16.0
1947	34	44.0	27.0	17.0
1948	24	32.0	17.4	14.6
1949	21	38.0	22.3	15.7

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis numbered 22. The pulmonary form of the disease accounted for 21 deaths compared with 29 in 1948, whilst the non-pulmonary form of the disease accounted for only 1 death compared with 9 last year.

The death-rate from Tuberculosis all forms was 0.28 compared with 0.48 in 1948.

Deaths from Tuberculosis are dealt with in greater detail under the section on Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care (Tuberculosis).

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 10 deaths from the principal epidemic diseases during

1949 giving a death rate of 0.13 compared with 3 deaths last year and a rate of 0.04. The causes of death were:—

Influenza,	...	...	...	...	9
Cerebro-spinal fever,	...	...	...	...	1

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough. Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Enteric Fever during the year.

SENILE DEATHS.

The number of persons attaining the age of 55 and upwards was 712, giving a senile death-rate of 68.3.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

There was 1 death, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 0.72 per 1000 total births compared with 5 deaths and a rate of 3.4 in 1948. The rate for Scotland in 1949 was 1.3 per 1000 total births.

TABLE I.

Causes of Death.	All ages. Both Sexes.		M.	F.	Up to 1 yr.	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer and Malignant Tumours,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumours Non-Malignant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Rheumatism,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Melitis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other General Diseases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral Haemorrhage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Nervous System,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Circulatory System,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Respiratory System,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Digestive System,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Genito-urinary System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Pregnancy and Child Birth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Movement,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Debility. Prematurity and Malformations.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Accidents.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Violence,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes Undefined,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1043	505	537	53	11	6	4	16	15	30	58	128	264	323	125	

LOCAL AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS

I. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Births in Angus. During the year 1139 births occurred in the area (i.e. before transfer according to residence of the mother) and of these 1123 were live births and 16 still births. Of these 1139 births registered in Angus 766 or 67.3% took place in the two maternity homes Fyfe-Jamieson, Forfar, in which 366 births occurred during the year, and the Charleton Maternity Home, Montrose, which accounted for 400 births, while 373 or 32.7% took place at home. Since the opening of the Charleton Maternity Home, Montrose, the percentage of home confinements, particularly in the Montrose area, has fallen and this Home has also affected the numbers being confined in the Fyfe-Jamieson since expectant mothers from Montrose and Breechin now naturally make use of Charleton which is in every way more convenient.

Of the 373 domiciliary confinements the following table shows the nature of attendance at birth:—

1. Cases dealt with under the County Council's Midwifery Scheme.

Midwives provided by Local Authority.

(1) Doctor engaged and present,	...	...	...	137
(2) Doctor engaged but not present,	...	...	...	210
(3) No doctor engaged,	...	...	...	nil
				<hr/>
				347

2. Other domiciliary confinements.

A. Privately engaged midwives.

(a) Doctor engaged and present,	...	...	...	7
(b) Doctor engaged but not present,	...	...	...	nil
(c) Doctor not engaged,	...	...	...	nil
				<hr/>
				7

B. Doctor engaged but not midwife.

... .. 19

In the case of these 19 births where no midwife had been engaged the assistance of the local midwife was requested by the doctor and this assistance was provided under the County Midwifery Scheme although in every case baby was born before the arrival of nurse and in most cases the birth had actually taken place before nurse received the request to attend. All were in the nature of emergency calls. The midwives carried out the usual attention during the puerperium. In all cases a doctor had been booked to attend under Part III of the Health Service Act.

Maternal Deaths.—There was only one maternal death during the year giving a maternal death rate of 0.72 per 1000 births corrected for transfer. The corresponding rate for Scotland as a whole in 1949 was 1.3 per 1000 births. The death referred to occurred in a domiciliary confinement and was due to eclampsia and unfortunately the case had consistently refused to enter hospital when the pre-eclamptic condition was recognised by the doctor some weeks prior to confinement.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—One case of fever and seven of pyrexia were notified during the year compared with nil for fever and seven of pyrexia in 1948. The case of fever occurred in one of the maternity homes and of the seven cases of pyrexia five occurred in the maternity homes and two in domiciliary confinements. There were no deaths.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 53 deaths in children under 1 year during 1949 giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 38 per 1,000 live births which compares with a rate of 32 for 1948. The Infantile Mortality Rate for Scotland as a whole in 1949 was 41 for 1000 live births. The undernoted table gives details of these infantile deaths. As usual the largest number of deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life and were mainly due to congenital conditions or diseases peculiar to the new born. The number of children dying in the first four weeks of life—the neo-natal period—was 35 giving a neo-natal death rate of 22.3.

INFANT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Age at Death.						
	Total.	0 - 1 week.	1 - 2 weeks.	2 - 4 weeks.	1 - 3 months.	3 - 6 months.	6 - 12 months.
Broncho-pneumonia,	8	—	—	—	4	3	1
Congenital malformations and diseases of new born, etc.,	5	2	—	1	2	—	1
Cerebral haemorrhage (injury at birth),	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis,	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity,	17	15	2	—	—	—	—
Congenital debility,	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation,	3	—	—	—	1	2	—
Abscess of hand,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Anterior poliomyelitis,	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Intussusceptor.,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	53	31	2	2	9	6	3

In comparison with last year the rise in the Infantile Mortality Rate is mainly due to a rise in the number of deaths in the neo-natal period. The comparative neo-natal death rates are 17.4 for 1948 and 22.3 for the present year which are both below the ten-year average of 27. The larger number of deaths in the neo-natal period is due to an increase in the number of children dying from prematurity.

Child Welfare.—As in previous years assistance and advice to mothers on child welfare has been given by domiciliary visitation by the Health Visitors. This aspect of the nursing service is carried out by the District Nurses who combine the duties of general nurse and midwife with those of health visitor and school nurse except in the burghs of Forfar, Brechin and Montrose where a nurse is appointed in each burgh solely for the health visiting and school nursing duties. The following table gives the number of cases dealt with by home visitation:—

No. of Child Welfare Visits in 1949.

Children under 1 year.

Children aged 1 - 5 years.

No. visited for first time.	Total of all visits paid.	No. visited for first time.	Total of all visits paid.
1421	15,450	454	13,860

A total of 1875 children were visited for the first time in 1949 compared with 1689 in 1948 while 29,310 total visits were paid in 1949 compared with 25,978 in the previous year.

Clinics.—Although progress has been made during the year for the provision of suitable clinic premises in the burghs, building has not yet commenced. The Health Committee has passed plans for the building of what will be excellent clinic facilities for Forfar, to be located at Ravenswood, and these, together with the proposed conversion of Esk House at Montrose into very suitable hostel accommodation for the Montrose District Nurses combined with clinic facilities, are at present before the Department of Health. These proposals will provide clinic accommodation for all the Local Authority Health services including the Medical and Dental Services. It is to be hoped that both schemes will be well on the way to completion by the end of 1951 if not in actual use.

The weekly clinic for child welfare held in Brechin on Thursday afternoons under the Health Visitor has continued and it is hoped early in 1950 to extend the service through the attendance of a member of the medical staff at these sessions. Such an extension will widen the usefulness of the clinic sessions by making available medical advice to mothers on maternity and infant welfare matters not at present available. Diphtheria immunisation and smallpox vaccination will also be carried out at these weekly child welfare clinics in addition to the monthly sessions for diphtheria immunisation.

In December a Child Welfare Clinic was started in Forfar and operated twice weekly on Tuesday and Friday afternoons in the Public Health Department at Ravenswood. Although the facilities for such meetings are limited, it has been apparent for some time that the demand for such a clinic existed and a start has now been made as it is apparent that the new clinic buildings contemplated in Forfar cannot be forthcoming for a year or two.

The following statistics refer to the weekly clinics held in Brechin:—

Total No. of children attending during the year.	No. of children attending for first time.		Total No. of attendances of children.	
	0 - 1 yrs.	1 - 5 yrs.	0 - 1 yrs.	1 - 5 yrs.
240	118	86	2411	332

At this clinic the children are weighed and any problems that the mother has, e.g. in the matter of infant feeding, weaning, etc., are dealt with by the nurse. In addition welfare foods supplied by the Ministry of Food are available to the mothers. Many health problems raised by the mothers cannot be dealt with in the absence of a doctor, but it is hoped to remedy this defect at an early date.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.—Neither of these are provided and it is not considered that there is any need for the provision of obstetrical clinics by the Local Authority in Angus. There is most probably a need for specialist obstetrical and gynaecological clinics, but this is a matter for the Regional Hospital Board. While this is so, a need does exist for the development of sessions in the teaching of mothercraft to expectant mothers, particularly to those expecting their first baby. It is proposed to commence such mothercraft sessions in Brechin and probably in Forfar early next year. Such sessions will give the mothers advice and instruction on the care of their own health during pregnancy and also inform and instruct the mothers on the care of baby. At present many young mothers learn by their mistakes in the upbringing of their first child and such a course of mothercraft as has been carried out in the cities will undoubtedly help the mothers-to-be to avoid many of these errors as well as informing them on health matters generally.

Dental Care.—Lack of dentists prevents the operation of a dental service for mothers and young children. As recorded in the section dealing with the School Medical Service there are not sufficient dentists on the staff to fully operate that service and before even a limited dental service can be extended to expectant and nursing mothers at least one other and preferably two dentists will require to be added to the staff and clinic facilities provided.

Orthopaedics.—The Orthopaedic Specialist, Mr Smillie, holds a clinic once a month in Arbroath and Forfar at which school children and pre-school children from Angus and Arbroath Burgh are seen. Physiotherapy is carried out at Local Authority Centres in Brechin, Montrose and Arbroath, and in Forfar at the local infirmary. Until December a Physiotherapist employed by the County Council carried out the treatments prescribed by the Orthopaedic Specialist but on her resignation physiotherapy, by arrangement by the Regional Hospital Board, has been undertaken by the staff of Kemback Street Orthopaedic Clinic. Unfortunately the frequency of service given by the Regional Board has, on account of shortage of Physiotherapists, fallen considerably below the needs of the area and the treatment clinics in Brechin and Montrose have been temporarily abandoned and, similarly, home

visitation to outlying cases has had to be suspended. In the meantime two or three physiotherapists from the Kemback Street Clinic staff attend once per week at the Arbroath and Forfar clinics to carry out treatment of both pre-school and school children, but this part-time service is insufficient for the requirement of the numbers and types of cases to be treated. The following statistics refer to pre-school children only. The figures for Arbroath Burgh are included as the organisation and administration of these cases is undertaken by the County Council on behalf of that Burgh.

PRE-SCHOOL ORTHOPAEDIC CASES.

	County.	Arbroath Burgh.
Number of cases seen by Specialist.	- 118	63
Number of cases recommended for hospital treatment.	- - - 1	
Number of cases admitted to hospital.	1	
Number of cases recommended for physiotherapy treatment.	- - 31	35
Number of treatments given.	- - 315	151

II. MIDWIFERY.

In the last section on the care of mothers and young children details regarding the 373 domiciliary births were given. Of these, 347 received the full benefits of the Council's Midwifery Service—ante-natal care, attention at the confinement with or without the presence of a doctor, and care during the puerperium, i.e., for 14 days after the birth. In addition the midwives attended to the puerperium of the 19 cases in which only a doctor had been engaged by the expectant mother but where the doctor called in the assistance of the midwife in most cases after the birth.

By arrangement with the two Maternity Homes—the Fyfe-Jamieson, Forfar, and the Charleton, Montrose—all Angus cases booked for confinement in these homes receive the benefits of the Local Authority's Midwifery Scheme in respect of their ante-natal care. During the year a total of 918 expectant mothers received ante-natal care from the county midwives irrespective of whether or not confinement was to take place at home or in a maternity home. The total number of ante-natal visits paid to these 918 expectant mothers was 5544 or an average of 6 ante-natal visits per case. As the district nurses combine the duties of midwife and health visitor these ante-natal visits are a combination of obstetric visits and health visits.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

The Nursing Superintendent, Miss Urquhart, acts as a non-medical supervisor of midwives responsible to the Medical Officer of Health and in this capacity she made 42 official inspections to midwives during the year for the purpose of examination of records, equipment and conduct of cases. In addition 173 supervisory visits were made. Miss Urquhart reports regularly on this aspect of her work. No infringement of the

Rules of Conduct of the Central Midwives Board were noted during the year.

Under Rule D.8 one notification of contact with a case of infectious disease, namely erysipelas, was received from a District Nurse/Midwife. The contact occurred while acting in her capacity as District Nurse. Under the same rule, 4 notifications were received from District Nurse/Midwives, while acting in their capacity as District Nurse, of having laid out a dead body, the causes of death being cardiac failure (2 cases); Jaundice (1 case); and senility (1 case). None of these were maternity cases. The procedures for cleansing and disinfection, as set out in the rules, were duly carried out by the nurses in all cases.

Under Rule D.4 forty-nine midwives gave notice in January of their intention to practice as midwives, viz.:—District Nurses, 31; Institutional Midwives, 14; Health Visitors, 2; Nursing Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent 2. The last two categories do not normally undertake midwifery but are available in emergency. During the course of the year 5 midwives intimated their intention to practice in institutions in place of midwives who had resigned.

Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia.—As only one District Nurse/Midwife was qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland, arrangements were made with the Eastern Regional Board and the Superintendent of Maryfield Hospital, Dundee, for the necessary instruction and training to be given to all District Nurses. Accordingly, in June, a commencement was made to train the District Nurses, and by the end of October all 30 District Nurse/Midwives had received the regulation training and had passed the examination and were duly registered as qualified to administer the prescribed analgesics in midwifery. All midwives employed by the Council are now competent to administer gas and air analgesia in midwifery. This training has been unexpectedly rapid and is due to the co-operation of Dr Davidson, Superintendent, and Miss Brannen, Matron of Maryfield Hospital, and I have much pleasure in recording my appreciation of their helpful assistance in organising the course of training.

The Local Authority have arranged to provide one Minnitt gas-air analgesia apparatus for each nursing district and the required number of 22 was ordered in October. In December 4 were delivered and the rest are expected in the course of 1950.

In institutional practice 8 midwives are qualified to administer gas-air analgesia.

III. HOME NURSING.

The District Nurses undertake the general nursing duties in addition to their other functions. Application for the service is made direct to the nurse, usually by the doctor, but, where the householder applies, not more than one visit is paid unless a doctor is in attendance.

No. of cases attended during the year,	-	4,347
No of visits paid to these cases,	-	62,209

These cases include both medical and surgical but do not include maternity cases which are dealt with in the section on midwifery.

IV. HEALTH VISITING.

The District Nurses act as Health Visitors except in the burghs of Forfar, Brechin and Montrose where a nurse is employed in each of these burghs solely on health visiting and school nursing. The nurses in this capacity are chiefly concerned with visiting the home for the purpose of giving advice to expectant and nursing mothers on the care of young children, for the care and supervision of cases of tuberculosis, in connection with school nursing, and for certain limited functions in connection with infectious diseases. Visits are also paid to the "old age pensioner" group. Special visits also are required in connection with other activities of the Local Authority and in connection with the hospital organisation or the general practitioner service. In such a set up as occurs in Angus, and which works admirably, whereby the District Nurse undertakes all duties under the Act—general nursing, midwifery, health visiting and school nursing, it is inevitable that a home visit by nurse may, and very frequently does, cover more than one sphere of her activities. In all her functions nurse is continually being asked for and giving advice and the mere recording of a visit in a statistical column under any of the headings in her spheres of activity does not fully indicate all the work undertaken and therefore the record of visits under each classified heading—nursing, midwifery, child welfare, etc., indicates that the main purpose of the visit was in connection with nursing, maternity, child welfare, etc.

VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS IN 1949.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.			TUBERCULOSIS.		
First visits	-	918	First visits	-	102
Total visits	-	5,544	Total visits	-	1,427
CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.			OTHER VISITS.		
First visits	-	1,421			2,916
Total visits	-	15,450			
CHILDREN 1 - 5 YEARS.			TOTAL OF ALL VISITS		
First visits	-	454			33,653
Total visits	-	13,860			

District.	No. of Nurses.	Home Nursing.		Midwifery.		Child Welfare.		Tuberculosis & Other Health Visitations.		School Nursing.	
		No. of new Cases.	Total No. of Visits.	Antenatal Visits.	Maternity Cases.	No. of Maternity Visits.	No. of Visits.	No. of visits.	No. of School Children Visited.	No. of Children Examined.	Home Visits.
Airlie.	1	68	963	79	11	164	174	7	53	1,161	25
Alyth (Glenisla).	1	11	102	38	4	51	80	10	16	243	4
Arbirlot.	1	238	2,525	114	21	332	423	27	56	1,505	25
Auchterhouse.	1	136	1,415	100	9	130	424	50	37	1,848	74
Brechin.	2	242	5,998	573	38	718	84	136	11	245	15
Carreston.	1	138	1,336	207	15	249	450	8	37	1,456	36
Carnoustie.	2	348	6,060	241	35	619	1,271	50	45	4,187	41
Edzell.	1	141	2,389	213	17	267	361	37	42	1,077	42
Forfar.	1	110	3,066	70	7	108	115	125	—	—	2
Forfar—Midwife.	1	—	266	1,399	25	337	128	—	—	—	—
Frickheim.	1	230	2,346	186	14	168	252	42	35	1,744	36
Glamis.	1	60	1,934	83	14	229	254	11	28	866	22
Hillside.	1	173	2,110	132	15	228	613	120	34	1,772	42
Inverarity.	1	175	1,173	164	6	109	541	35	53	1,314	27
Inverkeilor.	1	322	3,118	251	15	241	163	5	43	1,790	100
Kirriemuir.	2	125	2,612	219	26	447	714	155	40	4,453	84
Kirriemuir Landward.	1	56	465	93	5	83	260	7	46	553	80
Letham.	1	178	1,801	163	4	56	504	37	42	1,894	55
Monifieth.	1	119	914	81	8	120	306	64	10	1,138	30
Montrose.	4	776	13,393	567	33	606	3,338	298	111	8,584	186
Murroes.	1	133	1,525	102	17	293	542	40	42	878	21
Newbigging.	1	244	2,102	139	18	268	332	11	20	712	15
Newtyle.	1	68	943	153	15	268	708	11	28	1,835	13
Southesk.	1	153	2,029	176	16	294	298	24	44	1,387	10
School Nurses—											
Arbroath.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189	8,557	188
Montrose.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	2,112	32
Rural.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	4,916	54
Health Visitors—											
Brechin.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,539	219	31	4,866	21
Forfar.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,206	—	54	4,932	116
Total	35	4,267	61,785	5,543	388	6,385	15,185	1,529	1,343	66,025	1,446

V. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination Against Smallpox.—In my report for 1948 I set out the Local Authority's scheme for routine vaccination which is carried out by the family practitioner under his contract with the Executive Council. The general practitioners may make a return of these vaccinations to the Local Authority on a record card approved by the Department of Health, and for which return he will be paid a fee which has not yet been fixed by the Secretary of State. Pending the fixing of this fee a number of practitioners are withholding these returns. Vaccine material is made available to family doctors on request to this Department.

From the records received from general practitioners 466 persons were vaccinated during 1949 as follows:—

Vaccinations Carried Out in 1949.

No. of persons Vaccinated for first time.				Re-vaccinations.			
Age of Person	(1) Typical vaccinia.	(2) Accelerated	(3) Reaction greatest 2-3rd day.	(4) No reaction.	1	2	3 4
Under 1 year	232	9	—	22	—	—	—
1-5 years,	112	14	2	25	—	—	—
5-15 years,	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
Over 15 years	4	—	—	4	18	6	13 —
Total	352	23	2	52	18	6	13 —

From this it will be seen that 414 persons were successfully vaccinated of whom only 241 were children under 1 year or 17.3% of children born during 1949. It was expected that following the repeal of the Vaccination Act there would be a fall in the number of children being vaccinated, since vaccination is now no longer compulsory, but the above statistics cannot be considered as showing the full extent of vaccination in children under 1 year—the most important age group as far as primary vaccination is concerned—since many practitioners have not yet sent in returns. Despite the incomplete returns made by general practitioners it is clear from the returns I have received that the number of children now being vaccinated has fallen considerably compared with the position when vaccination was compulsory, leaving a greater percentage of the population susceptible to Smallpox in the event of an epidemic. Through the distribution of leaflets by the Registrars and through the Child Welfare Scheme of visitation by the Health Visitors every endeavour is made to advise parents on the desirability of having their children vaccinated.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Immunisation is available to children either by the family doctor or at sessions organised by the Local Authority medical staff. These sessions are held from time to time throughout the county. Through the Child Welfare Service and the School Medical Service every endeavour is made to secure that every

child is immunised against diphtheria either by their own doctor or through the Local Authority Scheme.

The following table gives the number of children immunised for the first time in 1949 and the number of maintenance inoculations given in that year. For record purposes the total number of children immunised under the Local Authority Scheme which was initiated in 1941 is also given.

Year of Birth.	Year 1949. Total No of children immunised for 1st time.	Year 1949. Total No. of children given maintenance doses.	Years 1941-49. Total No. of children immunised for 1st time.
1949	26	—	26
1948	482	—	497
1947	342	2	740
1946	110	2	716
1945	63	8	516
1944	49	103	553
1943	100	290	609
1942	58	316	628
1941	22	311	564
1940	12	277	511
1939	8	199	800
1938	5	115	779
1937	2	78	853
1936	4	36	1,048
1935	—	7	1,100
1934	1	3	1,138
1933 or earlier	—	—	9,286
	<hr/> 1,284 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,747 <hr/>	<hr/> 20,364 <hr/>

Of the 1284 children fully immunised for the first time in 1949, 272 were dealt with by general practitioners and 1012 by the Public Health Department medical staff; while of the 1747 maintenance inoculations 37 were given by general practitioners and 1710 were given by the full-time medical officers of the Public Health Department.

VI. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Tuberculosis.—As indicated in last year's Annual Report the responsibility of the Local Authority in respect of tuberculosis lies in the measures to control and prevent the spread of infection and in measures for the care and after care of persons suffering from this disease.

The Health Visitor, through her domiciliary tuberculosis visitations, plays a part in both these arrangements. By advising the patients and relatives on the necessary precautions to be observed, a measure of control and prevention of spread of the infection is instituted. Contacts are checked and their examination and re-examination arranged by the

Medical Officer of Health. One of the most important measures in controlling the spread of tuberculosis is these contact examinations. In the matter of care and after care the services of the District Nurse are available for sick nursing in the home and any nursing appliances, including sputum containers, are available to the case. When considered necessary extra nourishment in the way of free milk is made available to necessitous cases.

Where the existing housing conditions are considered by the Medical Officer of Health to be unsatisfactory recommendation for priority in re-housing is made to the appropriate housing authority and these seven authorities are most considerate in this matter.

A scheme for "work in the home" for the more seriously incapacitated cases was commenced at the end of the year and is operated by the Angus Branch of the British Red Cross Society. The main purpose of the scheme is divertional therapy and the initial cost of the raw material provided to the cases is paid for by the Local Authority.

Notifications.—The number of confirmed cases of tuberculosis during 1949 was 107 comprised of 89 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 18 of the non-respiratory form of the disease. The confirmed notifications of tuberculosis of the lungs, numbering 89, are the highest recorded in Angus in the last 20 years and compares with 54 cases for 1948, 64 in 1947 and 55 in 1946. The greatest increase has occurred in the age-group 1-15 years in which group 16 new cases were confirmed compared with only 3, 4 and 3 cases in the years 1948, 47 and 46 respectively. This increase is in part due to earlier diagnosis of the disease and follows from the more extensive examination of all contacts of known cases referred to above. The examination of contacts includes the use of x-rays which undoubtedly enables the disease to be detected at an earlier stage, and at a stage when the case has no symptoms and is unaware of the infection. Many of the cases, especially the contacts in children age-groups, are in the primary stages of the disease and may heal spontaneously or may progress and require treatment. Unfortunately there is no method of determining which case is to heal naturally and which case is to progress and require treatment and for all these cases of primary lesions a frequent check over a considerable period is required to determine this point.

Another important factor in the spread of respiratory tuberculosis is the environmental influence of overcrowded housing conditions. Overcrowding, either in too small houses or in sub-lets, is a factor in the increase of lung tuberculosis. I have reported at the beginning of this section that full co-operation is received from the various housing authorities in Angus in the matter of re-housing known cases where this is necessary but as a measure of prevention, and not only of tuberculosis, many more houses are still required to deal with the general problem of overcrowding caused in many cases by the sharing of houses with relatives or by sub-letting.

During the year 314 contacts were examined and of this number 12 were found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis and are included in the confirmed cases for the year.

EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS.

	Contacts of Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Contacts of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.
No. examined, -	295	19
No. found to be suffering from tuberculosis, -	12	nil

Towards the end of the year routine skin testing was commenced and 80 contacts were so examined in addition to the other clinical methods of investigation. The results were as follows:—

	Age Group.			Total.
	0-5 years.	6-15 years.	16 years and over.	
Positive Test.	14	22	2	38
Negative Test,	16	25	1	42

The 42 cases giving a negative result were also clinically free of the disease and the skin test indicates that they have never been infected. It is in such cases that B.C.G. vaccine may be of benefit in prevention.

Deaths from tuberculosis during the year numbered 22 and of this number 21 died from the respiratory form of the disease and 1 from the non-respiratory form. The tuberculosis death rate for 1949 is thus 0.28 per 1000 of the population compared with a death rate of 0.48, 0.47 and 0.55 in the years 1948, 1947, and 1946 respectively. This death rate of 0.28 is the lowest recorded in Angus and compares with a death rate of 0.67 for Scotland as a whole.

The death rate for the respiratory form of the disease is 0.27 which compares with the rate for the whole of Scotland of 0.59 and for the non-respiratory form of the disease 0.01 and for Scotland as a whole 0.08.

The following table gives the number of deaths from tuberculosis and death rates in Angus since 1935:—

Year.	Tuberculosis, all Forms.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	Number of Deaths.	Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Rate.
1935	40	0.52	35	0.45	5	0.06
1936	42	0.54	24	0.31	18	0.23
1937	37	0.48	33	0.42	4	0.06
1938	38	0.50	31	0.40	7	0.10
1939	37	0.49	30	0.39	7	0.10
1940	35	0.46	26	0.34	9	0.12
1941	35	0.47	25	0.33	10	0.14
1942	47	0.63	37	0.50	10	0.13
1943	39	0.53	29	0.39	10	0.14
1944	47	0.64	31	0.42	16	0.22
1945	33	0.45	26	0.35	7	0.10
1946	42	0.55	35	0.46	7	0.09
1947	37	0.47	35	0.45	2	0.03
1948	38	0.48	29	0.37	9	0.11
1949	22	0.28	21	0.27	1	0.01

In spite of the increase in incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis which has been general throughout Scotland it is satisfactory to record this very considerable drop in the Angus death rate from tuberculosis. The experience for Scotland as a whole has also recorded a decline in the death rate from tuberculosis, but whereas the figure for all Scotland of 0.67 is approximately the same as for the years immediately preceding the war the figure for 1949 in Angus is considerably below the pre-war figure. The explanation lies mainly in the fact that although there are more new cases these are being diagnosed earlier and are thus more amenable to treatment. In recent years new Chemiotherapeutic agents although not effective in all forms of the disease, are playing a part in saving the lives of cases which would otherwise have succumbed to the disease, e.g., streptomycine in the treatment of tubercular meningitis. An increase in the use of surgical measures have also been beneficial in a number of pulmonary cases. In the matter of early diagnosis this in itself will benefit the patient little if early admission to hospital cannot be arranged. Until the transfer of our hospitals to the Eastern Regional Hospital Board in July, 1948, Angus was in the favourable position of being able to admit any case of tuberculosis without delay either to the County Sanatorium at Noranside or to the Fever Hospital at Forfar. That happy position has been a factor in reducing the death rate, but, unfortunately, with the transfer of the hospitals all Local Authorities in the area of the Eastern Regional Board now share in the benefits and Angus, which was well provided with hospitals for the needs of public health, is the loser thereby. For the first time since 1944 there is now a waiting list for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. If this state should continue it will have an adverse effect both in the incidence and in the death rate.

The following tables give the statistical returns for the year 1949:—

1. Cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed.

Age-Group.										
	Under								65 and	
	1.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-65.	upwards.	Total
Respiratory—										
Males,	1	3	4	2	10	11	7	6	—	44
Females,	—	1	3	2	12	16	7	4	—	45
Total,	1	4	7	4	22	27	14	10	—	89
Non-respiratory.										
Males,	—	6	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	12
Females,	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	6
Total,	—	7	3	1	4	3	—	—	—	18
Respiratory and Non-respiratory—										
Males,	1	9	5	3	13	12	7	5	—	56
Females,	—	2	5	2	13	18	7	4	—	51
Total,	1	11	10	5	26	30	14	10	—	107

II. Number of cases with their home residence in the area who received treatment in Sanatoria or other Institutions during the year.

		In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions		In Institution, on December 31
					a.	b.	
RESPIRATORY.							
Adults	Males	27	24	23	3	1	24
	Females	28	22	19	5	1	25
Children	Males	1	4	1	1	—	3
	Females	—	2	1	—	—	1
NON-RESPIRATORY.							
Adults	Males	—	2	1	—	—	1
	Females	—	2	2	—	—	—
Children	Males	4	—	3	—	—	1
	Females	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total		60	57	50	9	3	55

a. In Hospital for period of 28 days or more.

b. In " " " " under 28 days.

III. Number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1949, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Age-Groups.

Under 1 1-5 5-10 10-15 15-25 25-35 35-45 45-65 65 and upwards. Total.

RESPIRATORY.

1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found.	M	1	1	—	1	9	35	15	13	4	79
	F	—	—	1	1	23	32	14	8	1	80
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found.	M	—	—	—	1	3	10	13	8	4	39
	F	—	—	2	—	8	6	6	—	—	22
3. Sputum or other material not examined	M	—	2	4	3	6	6	4	6	—	31
	F	—	1	4	—	9	7	4	3	—	28
Total		1	4	11	6	58	96	56	38	9	279

NON-RESPIRATORY.

1. Abdominal	M	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	7
	F	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	4
2. Spine	M	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine)	M	—	—	1	2	3	3	1	—	10
	F	—	—	—	3	3	3	1	1	11
4. Superficial glands	M	—	3	7	3	4	1	—	—	18
	F	—	—	4	5	4	1	1	—	15
5. Lupus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
6. Other parts or organs	M	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	6
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
<hr/>										
Total		—	3	13	21	20	13	8	6	87
<hr/>										
Respiratory and Non-respiratory	Total	1	7	24	27	78	109	64	44	366
<hr/>										

VII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year the number of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) notified to the Medical Officer of Health and confirmed was 199 compared with 293 in 1948 and 134 in 1947. The decrease was mainly due to a reduction in the incidence of Scarlet Fever and the fact that there were no cases of Diphtheria in 1949. On the other hand there was a very slight increase in the number of cases of pneumonia.

Table III gives the details of the cases which were notified to me and confirmed during 1949. Of all infectious diseases 163 (81.5%) were treated in hospital.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—4 cases occurred compared with 2 last year. All were treated in hospital and recovered.

Diphtheria.—There were no cases during the year compared with 25 in 1948, 3 in 1947, and 5 in 1946. The relatively large number recorded in 1948 was due to an unusual epidemic among adults and which I recorded fully in my Annual Report for last year. This reduction in the incidence of diphtheria in the last five years, even including last year's epidemic, is a remarkable achievement of preventative medicine and is attributable to the success of the County Council's Immunisation Scheme which commenced in 1941. To illustrate this decline in incidence I give below the number of notifications and deaths annually since 1931.

Year.	No. of Notifications.	No. of Deaths.
1931	73	8
1932	54	3
1933	41	3
1934	127	8
1935	166	23
1936	69	1
1937	45	1
1938	98	2
1939	80	3
1940	83	8
1941	104	7
1942	101	4
1943	99	nil
1944	67	5
1945	34	1
1946	5	nil
1947	3	nil
1948	25	nil
1949	nil	nil

The last death from diphtheria occurred in January, 1945, and the last confirmed case in March, 1948. There has therefore been no deaths for over 5 years and no cases for over 2 years. This satisfactory position is due to the success of the Council's Immunisation Scheme details of which will be found in that section but from the figures given there of children immunised since 1941 it should be noted that 20,364 children of all ages have been dealt with by the Public Health medical staff in the last 9 years. This figure does not include children immunised by the private practitioner prior to January, 1949, so that at least 20% of the total population and probably at least 25%, if the cases immunised by the general practitioners are included, have been actively immunised against diphtheria. This means that the majority of the population in the County now under 23-25 years of age are so protected. In children of school age the percentage immunised has varied very little in the last 5 years and has fluctuated but slightly round 95% protected by immunisation. The effect of the protection afforded by immunisation was borne out in the epidemic of 1948 reported in my Annual Report last year, where out of 23 cases only 2 were children, neither of whom had been immunised, and the other 21 were adults varying in age from 16 to 60 years of whom 3 only gave a history of immunisation in childhood.

Erysipelas.—16 cases were confirmed compared with 26 last year. Only 5 cases required hospital treatment. There were no deaths. Since the introduction of the sulphonamide chemio-therapeutic series of drugs erysipelas has become much more amenable to treatment and most cases are now treated at home and deaths are relatively infrequent.

Scarlet Fever.—104 cases were confirmed compared with 182 in 1948 and of this number 98 were treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

Pneumonia.—There were 57 confirmed cases compared with 44 in 1948 and 35 received hospital treatment.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year ended
31st December, 1949.

DISEASE.		At Age—Year.									Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
		At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M.	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	M.	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	5
	F.	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	5	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	M.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	M.	29	4	4	2	2	3	3	8	3	22	7
	F.	22	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	5	13	9
Pneumonia (not other- wise notifiable)	M.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F.	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute	M.	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	7	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	7	—
Scarlet Fever	M.	59	—	14	41	4	—	—	—	—	56	3
	F.	45	—	10	31	3	1	—	—	—	42	3
Total	M.	107	8	20	47	6	4	3	12	7	89	18
	F.	92	3	16	34	9	7	4	10	9	73	19

Acute Poliomyelitis.—4 cases were confirmed compared with 3 last year. 3 were admitted to hospital. There were 2 deaths, one in hospital, and the other, which occurred at home after a relatively short illness, was not notified until after death had occurred.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—There was 1 case of fever and 7 of pyrexia compared with nil and 7 respectively in 1948. All 8 were treated in hospital and recovered.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.—Measles was prevalent in the beginning of the year and the incidence of whooping cough increased towards the end of the year.

VIII. MENTAL HEALTH.

During the year 39 cases of lunacy were dealt with under the Council's arrangements for mental health and of this number 38 were certified and admitted to a Mental Hospital while the other case was admitted to hospital as a voluntary patient.

In regard to mental deficiency, excluding the school age group which are the responsibility of the Education Authority and which are reported upon in the section on the School Medical Service, three cases were certified as mental defectives and two were admitted to certified institutions while the third case was certified and boarded out with the parent.

All boarded out mental defectives and boarded out lunatics are visited by the medical staff quarterly and on such other occasions as necessary. At the end of the year there were on the register 20 boarded out mental defectives and 2 boarded out lunatics. There were 26 mental defectives in certified institutions at the end of the year.

IX. NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDER'S REGULATIONS ACT.

The Residential Home for children at Broomfield, Montrose, was opened on the 8th June, 1949, with the admission of 5 children from St. Drostan's, Brechin. Thereafter children in the other two institutions at Beechie House, Kirriemuir, and Lordburn House, Forfar, were transferred to the new children's home. Since the opening date until 31st December, 40 children have been admitted, 12 have been discharged and, on the last day of the year, 28 were in residence. The lowest number in residence was 5 on the opening day and the highest number 30, while the average number in residence was 22.22.

The classes of children admitted are (1) those who are homeless or deprived of a home, (2) children committed to the care of the Local Authority by a court order, and (3) as temporary residents children who cannot be looked after by the parents in such circumstances as when the mother has to enter hospital for a confinement or for other reasons.

All children on admission are examined by the medical staff of this department and periodic examinations and inspections are made at

fortnightly intervals. Other visits to the home are made when necessity arises. In the case of illness the medical care of the individual child is looked after by one of the local practitioners under the general practitioner arrangements of the National Health Service.

No applications were received during the year from prospective child-minders or in respect of nursery premises under the provisions of the Nurseries and Child-Minder's Regulations Act, 1948, and so far no applications have as yet been received since the Act became operative.

X. PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

During the year ships arriving at Montrose from foreign ports numbered 7. All had a clean bill of health on arrival as follows:—

	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Last Port.	Cargo.
23/5/49	Voorwarts	160 Tons	Dutch	Hamburg	Muriate of Potash
5/7/49	Fortuna	93 ..	German	Gothenburg	Timber
8/7/49	Wilda	119 ..	Dutch	Hamburg	Muriate of Potash
15/8/49	Wilhelm Lühring	90 ..	German	Mariebergs (Sweden)	Timber
3/9/49	Cremona	132 ..	Danish	Hamburg	Muriate of Potash
24/10/49	Britannia	97 ..	Danish	Hamburg	Muriate of Potash
14/12/49	Munkfors	393 ..	Swedish	Uddeholm (Sweden)	Timber

XI. FOOD SUPPLIES.

Details of the work done under the administration of the Acts, Orders, and Bye-laws in relation to Milk and Ice Cream will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

There were no outbreaks or cases of food poisoning reported during the year.

The three slaughterhouses at Forfar, Brechin, and Montrose continue to operate. There was no change in the procedure of meat inspection during the year.

XII. MEDICAL FUNCTIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

The medical supervision of the residential accommodation provided under the Act in the old Public Assistance Institutions at Forfar, Brechin and Kirriemuir is carried out by the medical staff. Certain improvements in all 3 have been carried out and are still continuing.

The provision of further accommodation had not been decided upon at the end of the year but certain properties were visited by the sub-committee but all were rejected as unsuitable.

XIII. NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT.

There are no such homes in Angus falling to be registered under the Act.

XIV. HEALTH EDUCATION.

The annual visit of the Scottish Council for Health Education to the schools had to be cancelled due to the resignation of their medical lecturer. It is proposed to arrange for this cancelled visit to take place early in the Spring of 1950.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st JULY, 1949.

1. STAFF.

There was no change in the number of Medical Officers engaged in the school medical service during the year. This service occupies the time equivalent of 2 whole-time Medical Officers engaged solely in clinical duties.

At the beginning of the school year in August, 1948, a third dental officer was appointed. This additional appointment followed on the decision of the Health Committee to increase the dental staff in order that the duties of the Local Authority under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, to provide dental inspection and treatment for all pupils attending school could more adequately be discharged. The inauguration of the Health Service on the 5th July, 1948, giving as it does a state dental service to all through the medium of the private dental practitioner has attracted many dentists previously engaged in the school dental service. Angus was not unaffected by this new state service and by November the most recently appointed dental officer and the other assistant dental officer who had been in the service of the County since December, 1945, had both resigned and had taken up private practice leaving only the senior dental officer to undertake dental work which the Department of Health have indicated requires a staff of at least 6 whole time dentists. In January, 1949, Miss Mabel Allardice, L.D.S., joined the dental staff, but, at the time of writing, it has not been possible to further augment this understaffed department.

There has been no change in the School Nursing Service which engage the part-time service of 24 District Nurses, and 3 Health Visitors for the burghs of Breehin, Forfar and Montrose while one whole time school nurse is engaged in Arbroath burgh.

2. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population of the area of the Education Authority—+98,000 (+ Estimated population as at June, 1949, and includes Arbroath) Burgh—population 19,500).

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

(a) Primary,	...	...	...	...	...	101
(b) Secondary—Junior,	...	...	...	...	...	11
Senior,	...	...	...	...	...	5
(c) (1) Special Schools,	...	...	...	...	...	nil
(2) Special Classes in ordinary schools,	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of children on Registers,	...	...	...	...	...	12,951
No. of children on Average Attendance,	...	...	...	...	...	12,132

Carroch School was temporarily closed during the year owing to lack of applicants for the post of Head Teacher (single teacher school)

3. SANITARY CONDITIONS.

On the occasion of the annual visit to each school for the purpose of the systematic inspection of the children, the buildings, etc., are also inspected and any major defects found are reported to the Director of Education.

The County Master of Works, Mr James McGregor, F.R.I.A.S., has kindly furnished me with the following information regarding the completion of the various improvement schemes undertaken during the year.

MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS TO SCHOOLS.

Glamis School,	Installation of Electricity.
Townhead School,	" " "
Inverkeilor School,	" " "
Craig School,	" " "
Arbirlot School,	" " "
Muirhead of Liff School,	" " "
Kettins School,	" " "
Kinnettles School,	" " "
Kirkden School,	" " "
Panbride School,	" " "
Abbey School,	" " "
North Links School,	" " "
Forfar South School,	" " "
Panbride School,	Re-surfacing playground.
Webster's Seminary,	" "
Kettins Schoolhouse,	Alterations.
Lethnot Schoolhouse,	"
Letham School,	Re-flooring Classroom.
Arbroath High School,	Re-flooring Hall.
Muirhead of Liff School,	Re-flooring (old building).
Inverbrothock School,	New playshed.
Ladyloan School,	Re-roofing Boys' Shelter.
Lintrathen School and Schoolhouse,	Re-slating
Clova School,	New Coal Shed.
Arbroath High School,	Alterations and additions to Latrines.
Kirkden School,	New Pumping Plant.
Inverkeilor School,	New Pumping Plant, tubs, sinks, Etc. ...
Forfar Academy,	New Beams for Gymnasium.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE—IMPROVEMENTS TO WASHING-UP AND/OR

DINING FACILITIES.

Auchmithie.

Barry.

Carnoustie (Masonic Hall).

Cortachy.

Edzell (South Church Hall).

Forfar North (New Dining Hut).

Glamis.

Kirkden.

Kirriemuir, Webster's Seminary (Town Hall)

Lethnot.
 Little Brechin.
 Monifieth, Seaview School.
 Monikie.
 Murroes.
 Roundyhill.
 Ruthven.

4. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

The report for the year 1946 gave full details regarding the organisation and administration of the School Medical Service.

A. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Every school in the County was visited for routine inspection of the children falling into the age-groups as detailed in D.H.S. Circular 99/1948. The age-groups of children presented for systematic inspection were, (1) the Entrants, and those born in the years (2) 1939, (3) 1935, and (4) 1932. The statistical tables I to IV detail the results of this inspection and will be found at the end of the report.

Pupils born in the year 1941 were also examined but only in respect of their visual acuity and hearing.

Pupils absent at the time of the systematic inspection last year were also examined as were also those children found to be suffering from defects on previous examination.

Special visits were paid to schools when necessary for such purposes as the examination of cases of suspected infectious disease, of mental testing, and other specific purposes.

Visits were also paid for the purpose of Diphtheria Immunisation. At the end of the school year only 755 children out of a roll of 13,574 had never been immunised against Diphtheria giving a percentage of 94.5% of school children protected against this disease, which compares with approximately 97% immunised at the end of the last school year 1947-48. Since the year 1942 the percentage of school children immunised against Diphtheria has fluctuated slightly between 97% recorded in the years 1942, 1946 and 1947, and the lowest figure of 94.5% recorded for the present year.

Specialist treatment for children suffering from diseases of the ear, nose and throat, of the eyes and defective vision, of the skin, and from orthopaedic conditions has now to be provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Unfortunately a complete specialist consultant service for these conditions has not yet been provided to replace the service previously provided by the local authority and which terminated by the resignation of some of the consultants after the inauguration of the new Health Service and consequently children suffering from defective vision and diseases of the ear, nose and throat have not been dealt with so promptly as in the past. Even after examination by the consultant considerable delay is being experienced in the admission of ear, nose and throat cases who require hospital treatment. Of the 277 cases of

defects of the ear, nose and throat referred for specialist opinion only 76 were actually seen during the school year and a number of these 76 cases reported as requiring surgical treatment were still awaiting admission to hospital in August.

Table V gives the details of medical treatment.

B. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Details of the work undertaken are dealt with in the report by the Senior Dental Officer—Mr Cadenhead. Reference has been made to the staffing difficulties of the dental department which has had an adverse effect on the amount of work that can be undertaken.

ANGUS COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL DENTAL REPORT.

I herewith beg to submit the Annual Report for the Session 1948-49.

The work was done under exceptional circumstances.

The new dental record card was introduced at the beginning of the Session, and involved considerable additional clerical work. New cards have been completed for all burgh schools (treated and untreated) and for about half the rural schools.

There were two staff changes during the Session.

Mrs Mason was appointed temporarily as assistant dental officer on September 27th, 1948. Mrs Mason had no previous experience of school work and required several days tuition. Mrs Mason unfortunately returned to private practice on November 13th, 1948. This meant that for a short period of several weeks there were three Dental Officers employed.

Mr T. M. Smith, Assistant Dental Officer for a period of nearly three years, resigned and ceased duty on October 16th, 1948.

On December 20th Miss M. B. Allardie was appointed Assistant Dental Officer.

There was therefore only one Dental Officer in the County from November 13th until December 20th, 1948.

Finally, on March 8th, 1949, I was involved in a serious motor accident, while proceeding to work, and was off duty for a period of two months.

It will consequently be realised that the figures submitted cannot be regarded as a description of a normal session's work.

1. Orthodontic work has just been commenced and about three cases are under treatment.

2. A limited number of visits were paid to Noranside Sanatorium and T.B. Patients at Forfar Hospital.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. L. CADENHEAD.

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ANGUS COUNTY COUNCIL. DENTAL STATISTICS, 1948-49.

		Total.
No. of Schools in County	Burgh—20 Rural—81	101
No. of Schools inspected	Burgh— 7 Rural—41	48
No. of children refusing treatment	—546	
Percentage of acceptance over all	—73.5%	

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Number of children who were:—

(1) Inspected by the 2 Dental Officers: (See Report).

	(a) Systematic Examinations.	(b) Emergency Cases.	Total.
5	398	50	448
6	421	76	497
7	409	71	480
8	409	62	471
9	401	76	477
10	364	29	393
11	342	52	394
12	184	29	213
13	80	40	120
14	54	36	90
15	97	10	107
Total,	3159	531	3690
(2) Found to require treatment	1990	198	2188
(3) Actually treated	1385	198	1583
(4) No. of attendances, No of 2nd and 3rd attendances	1385 800	198 38	2421
(5) Number of fillings—			
(a) Permanent	1262	107	1369
Root treatment			
fillings	10	7	17
(b) Temporary teeth	360	42	402
(6) Number of extractions—			
(a) Permanent teeth	155	65	220
(b) Temporary teeth	2203	497	2700
(7) Number of administrations of a general anaesthetic for extractions	4	—	4

(8) Number of other operations	241	45	286
(9) No. of half days devoted to inspection	69	—	69
No. of half days devoted to treatment	441	83	524

NORANSIDE AND FEVER HOSPITAL.

No. of Visits.	No. of Patients treated.	Permanent Extractions.	Permanent Fillings.	Other Treatments
13	47	26	20	21

C. SCHOOL NURSING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOLLOW-UP.

A summary of the work done by the nursing staff will be found in Table VI at the end of this report.

With the inauguration of the new system of School Nursing in July, 1948, now undertaken by the district nurses and health visitors more time can now be given to this work which is reflected in the number of children examined by the nurses during the year, viz.:—58,797 this year, 1948-49, compared with 26,070 the previous year, 1947-48, while home visits this year numbered 1229 compared with 623 for last year. The visits paid to individual schools during this year numbered 1224 compared with 416 in 1947-48. By this increased supervision of the school child an improvement in the conditions of general cleanliness and a reduction in verminous conditions are to be expected. During the year 9 cases of body vermin and 1300 cases of dirty and/or verminous heads were encountered. In the majority of cases these objectionable conditions have been dealt with by nurse personally visiting the home and instructing and supervising the parents on the appropriate remedy rather than the issuing of a formal notice with printed instructions.

D. CO-ORDINATION WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

E. CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

F. CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS.

These were dealt with in the report for 1946 and have continued as described therein.

5. THE FINDINGS OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

At the systematic Medical Inspection 4504 children were examined including 495 absentees in the age-group for the previous year 1947-48. In addition 1228 children born in the year 1941 were examined for visual acuity and hearing.

Apart from these systematic inspections 2427 children were re-examined in respect of defects noted at previous systematic inspections or were examined at the request of the parents or teachers.

In the above mentioned categories a total of 8159 children were examined compared with 9157 for the previous year, 1947-48, and in 442 cases it was necessary to notify parents that defects, excluding cleanliness and dental caries, existed and which required treatment. The number of such notices for the previous year was 385.

The results of the systematic inspection will be found in Table II, and refers only to the 4009 children in the age-groups of the year under review. The following summarises the findings:—

Defect.	No. of cases found to be defective.	
	In present year 1948-49.	Last year 1947-48.
Clothing unsatisfactory	11	14
Footwear	9	8
Cleanliness of Head—		
Nits present	95	212
Vermin present	2	18
Cleanliness of Body—		
Unclean	31	55
Verminous	nil	1
Skin—		
Head—Ringworm	nil	nil
Impetigo	8	16
Body—Scabies	5	19
Nutrition—		
Slightly defective	12	14
Bad	nil	nil
Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy,	18	16
Naso-pharynx—		
Defects of Nose	102	96
„ „ Throat	204	218
Adenitis	52	44
Eyes—		
External Disease	121	139
Defects of Vision	230	203
Referred for Refraction	223	196
Ears—		
Diseases of the Ear	30	27
Defective hearing—Grade 1	21	27
II	7	3
III	2	nil
Speech—		
Defective articulation	19	10
Stammering	12	15
Mental and Nervous Conditions—		
Backward	18	14
Dull	131	105
Mentally Defective	12	10
Highly Nervous	4	4
Difficult Behaviour	4	7
Circulatory System—		
Organic Disease	6	7
Functional Conditions	8	11
Lungs—		
Chronic Bronchitis	7	11
Asthma and Other Diseases	31	49
Suspected Tuberculosis	nil	2

Defect.	No. of cases found to be defective.	
	In present year 1948-49.	Last year 1947-48.
Deformities—		
Congenital	33	36
Acquired	52	37
Infectious Diseases	4	10
Other Diseases or Defects	65	34

These results compare favourably with previous years. There has been considerable improvement in general cleanliness and a reduction in verminous conditions met with during the year. An increase in the numbers recorded under other diseases is mainly due to an increase in anaemia while the number of acquired deformities met with has also increased. The percentage of children free from any defect was 78.34% this year compared with 78.62% last year, 1947-48, and 78.95% in the year 1946-47.

6. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

A. TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

During the year there has been no change in the clinic arrangements or facilities as outlined in the report for last year. Clinics are held weekly in the four main burghs of Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose, and Brechin.

The number of children dealt with and the conditions treated were as follows:—

1. Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Minor Injuries	...	...	415
2. Diseases of the Ear	...	...	112
3. " of the Eye (Conjunctivitis, Ulcer, etc.)	...	...	146
4. " of the Skin	...	...	...
Ringworm of the Scalp	...	...	2
" of the Face	...	...	1
" of the Body	...	...	9
Scabies	...	...	28
Impetigo	...	...	133
Other Diseases	...	...	104
Total,	...	...	950

B. DEFECTIVE VISION.

Although the Hospital Board now provide the service of the consultant oculist and also supply any spectacles required, the method of reference and re-examination of children with defective vision continues as before through the School Service.

DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

No of children examined by Eye Specialist	...	...	880
No. of children for whom glasses were prescribed or who were wearing suitable glasses	...	...	773

No. of children for whom no glasses were prescribed	...	...	...	79
No. of children recommended for hospital or clinic treatment	...	...	...	28
No. of children referred to orthoptic clinic	...	...	...	19
No. of children referred for operation	...	...	...	15

C. TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Under the Health Service the Hospital Board will provide Specialists for the consultant clinics and also hospital treatment where necessary. Unfortunately there was considerable delay in obtaining this service and it was not until late in the school year that a limited service was obtained.

No. of children referred to consultant	...	...	...	282
No. of children seen by consultant	...	...	...	82
No. of children referred for hospital treatment				not known

D. TREATMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS.

During the year Mr Smillie, Orthopaedic Surgeon, held 9 consultant clinics at Arbroath and 8 at Forfar. Physiotherapy sessions have been conducted at Arbroath, Forfar, Brechin and Montrose by Miss Gray, Physiotherapist, to treat the cases as directed by Mr Smillie and his assistants. At these clinics and treatment sessions both pre-school and school children are dealt with, but the following figures refer to school children only.

1. Cases referred to consultant	...	...	...	270
2. Cases attending for physiotherapy	...	...	...	125
3. No. of treatments given at clinics	...	...	...	1934
4. No. of cases recommended for hospital treatment	...	...	...	20
5. No. of cases admitted to hospital	...	...	...	20

In addition during the year 20 children were referred to the consultant orthopaedic surgeon, Mr Smillie, at consultant clinics held in Dundee. Any physiotherapy treatment required was given by the staff of the Rheumatic and Orthopaedic Clinic, Kemback Street, Dundee. This procedure was adopted as Dundee was a more convenient centre for these cases who came from the landward area round Dundee, and from the burghs of Monifieth and Carnoustie.

7. SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

There has been no change in the position regarding the facilities for the treatment of defective children. As in the past the Education Committee has to depend on institutions and schools owned by voluntary organisations or other local authorities for the education of children who are blind or partially sighted, deaf and dumb, or physically or mentally defective.

(a) Physically defective children.

During the year one boy was admitted to the School for Spastics in Edinburgh.

(b) Blind or partially sighted children.

During the year 11 children were resident in the Sight-Saving School, Dundee, of whom 2 were admitted for the first time during the year.

(c) Deaf and Dumb.

Seven children attended special schools in Dundee and Edinburgh: three being resident in the Dundee Blind Institution while four were resident in Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh, and of the latter, two were admitted as new cases during the course of the year.

At the end of the school year 6 children were awaiting admission to one or other of these institutions.

(d) Epileptics.

Four children were inmates of the Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir.

(e) Mental Defectives.

Eleven children were inmates of Baldovan Institution of whom two girls were admitted for the first time during the year, but nine girls and one boy were awaiting admission to this institution at the end of the school year.

In each of the burghs there is a special class for retarded children and also attending these backward classes are high grade mental defectives.

THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Total number of children examined:—

A.	Systematic Examinations.				Other Systematic Examinations.			
A. Entrants	1461	Absentees, etc., not in this year's age-groups.			
Second age-group (born 1939)	1253				
Third age-group (born 1935)	1176				
Fourth age-group (born 1932)	119				
Total				4009	495 — 4504			
B. Other Examinations:—								
Children born in 1941 (examined for Visual Acuity and Hearing) 1228								
Re-Inspections by Medical Officers								
(a) Seen at School	2365
(b) Seen at Clinics	1390
Special Cases								
(a) Seen at School	62
(b) Seen at Clinics	579
Total,				...	...	...	...	...5624
C. Number of individual children inspected at Systematic Examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Caries).								
Entrants	121
Second age-group (born 1939)	153
Third age-group (born 1935)	151
Fourth age-group (born 1932)	17
Total,				...	...	...	...	442

This includes children in these age-groups notified to attend for
Eye-Refraction.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Group.	Number Examined.	Average Age		Height inches.	Weight lbs.
		Years.	Months.		
Entrants	Boys 728	5	10	43.6	44.9
	Girls 733	5	9	44.7	43.9
Second Age Group.	Boys 610	9	7	51.8	65.8
Born 1939.	Girls 643	9	6	51.9	64.3
Third Age-Group.	Boys 610	13	5	59.1	95.0
Born 1935.	Girls 566	13	7	61.6	103.3
Fourth Age-Group.	Boys. 56	16	7	67.7	135.4
Born 1932.	Girls 63	16	5	63.1	139.4

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants.		Second Age-Group.		Third Age-Group.		Fourth Age-Group.		All Ages.	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
4. SKIN— (a) Head.	4009										
	No. examined	728	733	610	643	610	566	56	63	2004	2005
	Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Impetigo	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
	Percentage	0.27	0.14	0.82	—	—	—	—	—	0.35	0.05
(b) Body	Other Diseases	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	2	4
	Percentage	0.14	—	—	0.31	0.16	0.35	—	—	0.10	0.20
	Ringworm	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	—	0.05	—
	Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scabies	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
	Percentage	—	0.27	0.49	—	—	—	—	—	0.15	0.10
	Other Diseases	2	6	7	2	4	7	3	1	16	15
	Percentage	0.27	0.82	1.15	0.31	0.65	1.24	5.36	1.59	0.80	0.75

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants.		Second Age-Group.		Third Age-Group.		Fourth Age-Group.		All Ages.	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5. NUTRITIONAL STATE—	4009										
	No. examined	728	733	610	643	610	566	56	63	2004	2005
	Slightly defective	1	4	3	3	—	1	—	—	4	8
	Percentage	0.14	0.55	0.49	0.47	—	0.18	—	—	0.20	0.40
6. MOUTH AND TEETH UNHEALTHY.	Bad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No. found unhealthy	4	4	3	3	2	2	—	—	9	9
	Percentage	0.55	0.55	0.49	0.47	0.33	0.35	—	—	0.45	0.45
7. NASO-PHARYNX— (a) Nose— 1. Obstruction 2. Obstruction (probably adenoids) 3. Other Conditions (Cattarrh, etc.)	Requiring observation	13	13	—	4	7	4	—	—	20	21
	Percentage	1.78	1.77	—	0.62	1.15	0.71	—	—	1.00	1.05
	Requiring observation	5	7	7	11	5	11	—	1	17	30
	Percentage	0.69	0.95	1.15	1.71	0.82	1.94	—	1.59	0.85	1.50
	Cattarrh, etc.	1	4	6	—	2	1	—	—	9	5
	Percentage	0.14	0.55	0.98	—	0.33	0.18	—	—	0.45	0.25

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants.		Second Age-Group.		Third Age-Group.		Fourth Age-Group.		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8. Eyes— (a) External Diseases	4009										
	No. examined	728	733	610	643	610	566	56	63	2004	2005
	Blepharitis	1	1	5	3	1	3	—	—	7	7
	Percentage	0.14	0.14	0.82	0.47	0.16	0.53	—	—	0.35	0.35
	Conjunctivitis	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	3	2
	Percentage	—	—	0.16	0.15	0.33	0.18	—	—	0.15	0.10
	Corneal Opacities	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
	Percentage	0.14	—	—	—	0.33	—	—	—	0.15	—
	Strabismus	18	24	8	12	8	13	—	—	34	49
	Percentage	2.47	3.27	1.31	1.87	1.31	2.30	—	—	1.70	2.44
Other Diseases		2	3	2	1	3	4	—	1	7	9
	Percentage	0.27	0.41	0.33	0.15	0.49	0.71	—	1.59	0.35	0.45

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants.		Second Age-Group.		Third Age-Group.		Fourth Age-Group.		All Ages.	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8. Eyes. (Contd.) (b) Visual Acuity (excluding Entrants) Classified according to vision in better eye, with or with- out glasses.	2548										
	No. examined										
	Fair Vision— 6/9 or 6/12	—	—	610	643	610	566	56	63	1276	1272
	Percentage	—	—	43	56	27	42			75	100
		—	—	7.05	8.71	4.42	7.42	5	2	5.87	7.86
	Bad Vision— 6/18 or worse	—	—	12	17	8	14			22	33
	Percentage	—	—	1.97	2.64	1.31	2.47	2	2	1.72	2.59
		—	—					3.57	3.17		
	Recommended for Refraction	17	26	36	55	28	49	5	7	86	137
	Percentage	2.34	3.55	5.90	8.55	4.59	8.66	8.93	11.11	4.29	6.83

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants.		Second Age-Group.		Third Age-Group.		Fourth Age-Group.		All Ages.	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
10. SPEECH	4009										
No. examined		728	733	610	643	610	566	56	63	2004	2005
Defective Articulation		6	5	2	3	1	2	—	—	9	10
Percentage		0.82	0.68	0.33	0.47	0.16	0.35	—	—	0.45	0.50
Stammering		4	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	11	1
Percentage		0.55	0.14	0.82	—	0.33	—	—	—	0.55	0.05
11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION	4009										
No. examined		728	733	610	643	610	566	56	63	2004	2005
Due to Absence, etc.		2	—	2	4	3	7	—	—	7	11
Percentage		0.27	—	0.33	0.62	0.49	1.24	—	—	0.35	0.55
Dull (intrinsically)		15	5	33	18	46	14	—	—	94	37
Percentage		2.06	0.68	5.41	2.80	7.54	2.47	—	—	4.69	1.84

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages.		Entrants.		Second Age-Group.		Third Age-Group.		Fourth Age-Group.		All Ages.	
	4009		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION—	No. examined		728	733	610	643	610	566	56	63	2004	2005
(c) Mentally Defective	Educable		—	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	4	5
	Percentage		—	0.14	0.49	0.47	0.16	0.18	—	—	0.20	0.25
(d) Mentally Defective	Ineducable		—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2
	Percentage		—	—	—	0.31	0.16	—	—	—	0.05	0.10
(e) Highly Nervous or Unstable	Percentage		—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
	Percentage		—	0.27	0.16	—	—	0.18	—	—	0.05	0.15
(f) Difficult in Behaviour	Percentage		2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Percentage		0.27	0.14	—	0.15	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants.		Second Age-Group.		Third Age-Group.		Fourth Age-Group.		All Ages.	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—	4009										
(a) Organic Heart Conditions	No. examined	728	733	610	643	610	566	56	63	2004	2005
	Congenital	2		—	1		2	—	—	2	3
	Percentage	0.27	—	—	0.15		0.35	—	—	0.10	0.15
	Acquired	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	—	0.05	—
(b) Functional Conditions	Functional	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	5	3
	Percentage	0.27	0.27	0.16	0.15	0.33	—	—	—	0.25	0.15
13. LUNGS.	Chronic Bronchitis	1	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	5
	Percentage	0.14	0.27	—	0.31	0.16	0.18	—	—	0.10	0.25
	Suspected Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Diseases, Asthma, Etc.	5	8	7	2	5	3	1	—	18	13
	Percentage	0.69	1.09	1.15	0.31	0.82	0.53	1.78	—	0.90	0.65

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants.		Second Age-Group.		Third Age-Group.		Fourth Age-Group.		All Ages.	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
14. DEFORMITIES—	4009										
(a) Congenital	No. examined	728	733	610	643	610	566	56	63	2004	2005
	Congenital Defects	10	4	3	5	6	4	—	1	19	14
	Percentage	1.37	0.55	0.49	0.78	0.98	0.71	—	1.59	0.95	0.70
(b) Acquired	Post Poliomyelitis	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	4	4
	Percentage	0.27	0.27	0.16	—	0.16	0.18	—	1.59	0.20	0.20
(c) Acquired	Rickets	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
	Percentage	0.14	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	—	0.10	—
(d) Acquired	Other Causes	10	3	8	7	6	6	2	—	26	16
	Percentage	1.37	0.41	1.31	1.09	0.98	1.06	3.57	—	1.30	0.80

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants.		Second Age-Group.		Third Age-Group.		Fourth All Ages.		All Ages.	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
15. INFECTIOUS DISEASES—	4009										
	No. examined	728	733	610	643	610	566	56	63	2004	2005
	Percentage	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
16. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS.		0.14	0.27	—	—	—	0.18	—	—	0.05	0.15
	Anaemia, etc.	13	11	11	11	9	8	1	1	34	31
	Percentage	1.78	1.50	1.80	1.71	1.47	1.41	1.78	1.59	1.70	1.55

TABLE III.
Systematic Medical Examinations (excluding Mentally Defective Children).

CLASSIFICATION	Entrants.	Second Age-Group.		Third Age-Group.		Fourth Age-Group.		Total
	Number of Children %	Number of Children %	Number of Children %	Number of Children %	Number of Children %	Number of Children %	Number of Children %	
I. CHILDREN FREE FROM DEFECTS	1155 79.11	953 76.55	927 79.02	96 80.57	3131 78.34			
II. (a) Defective Vision 6/9 or 6/12 (better eye) with or without glasses	Vision not examined	91 7.31	62 5.29	6 5.04	159 3.98			
(b) Conditions of Mouth and Teeth requiring Treatment (urgent)	6 0.41	5 0.40	6 0.52	1 0.85	18 0.45			
(c) Both (a) and (b)	— —	1 0.08	— —	— —	1 0.02			
Total	6 0.41	97 7.79	68 5.81	7 5.89	178 4.45			
III. Children suffering from ailments from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	184 12.60	104 8.35	65 5.54	4 3.36	357 8.93			
IV. (a) Cure considered possible	86 5.89	65 5.22	67 5.71	4 3.36	222 5.55			
(b) Improvement only possible	29 1.99	26 2.09	46 3.92	8 6.72	109 2.73			
Total	115 7.88	91 7.31	113 9.63	12 10.08	331 8.28			
Total No. of Children examined	1460 100.00	1245 100.00	1173 100.00	119 100.00	3997 100.00			

TABLE IV.

Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area.

Disability.	At Ordinary Schools	At Special Schools or Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
1. Blind	—	—	1	1
2. Partially Sighted	Curriculum Modified			
(a) Refractive Errors	8	7	—	15
(b) Cataract, Ulceration, etc.	1	4	—	5
3. Deaf. Grade I.	63	—	—	63
Grade IIa.	15	—	—	15
Grade IIb.	3	—	—	3
Grade III.	2	7	1	10
4. Defective Speech—				
(a) Defective Articulation	25	—	—	25
(b) Stammering	25	—	—	25
5. Mentally Defective—				
(a) Educable	60	—	—	60
(b) Ineducable	5	11	16	32
6. Epilepsy—				
(a) Mild and Occasional	19	1	—	20
(b) Severe	1	3	—	4
7. Physically Defective—				
(a) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (excluding Cervical Glands)	9	—	—	9
(b) General Orthopaedic Conditions	254	1	3	258
(c) Organic Heart Disease	27	—	—	27
(d) Other Causes of Ill Health	1	—	2	3
8. Multiple Defects	1	—	—	1

TABLE V.

STATISTICS OF MEDICAL TREATMENT.

A. MINOR AILMENTS—

1. Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Minor Injuries,	...	...	415
2. Diseases of the Ear,	...	...	112
3. Diseases of the Eye (Conjunctivitis, Ulcer, etc.),	...	...	146
4. Diseases of the Skin—			
Ringworm of the Scalp,	...	...	2
Ringworm of the Face,	...	...	1
Ringworm of the Body,	...	...	9
Scabies,	...	...	28
Impetigo,	...	...	133
Other Diseases,	...	...	104

B. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT—

1. Cases referred for refraction,	...	...	...	880
2. Number of Children for whom glasses were prescribed or who were wearing suitable glasses,	...	...	...	773
3. Number of Children for whom no glasses were prescribed,	...	...	...	79
4. Number of Children recommended for Hospital or Clinic Treatment,	...	...	...	28
5. Number of Children referred to Orthoptic Clinic.	...	...	...	19
6. Number of Children recommended for Operation,	...	...	...	15

C. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT—

1. Cases referred to Consultants,	...	...	...	282
2. Cases seen by Consultants,	...	...	...	82

D. ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS—

1. Cases referred to Consultant,	...	...	...	270
2. Cases attending Clinics for Physiotherapy.	...	...	...	125
3. Number of Treatments given at Clinics,	...	...	...	1934
4. Number of Cases recommended for Hospital Treatment,	...	...	...	20
5. Number of Cases admitted to Hospital,	...	...	...	20

TABLE VI.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY NURSING STAFF.

	No. of Pupils Re-examined	Number of Visits	Cleanliness Medium	Bad Clothing and Footgear	Vermin Body	Vermin Head	Dirty Head Including Nits
Burgh Schools	35,717	511	41	3	5	68	942
Rural Schools	23,080	713	14	20	4	76	314
Total,	58,797	1224	55	23	9	144	1256

NUMBER OF NOTICES SENT.

	Vermin Body	Vermin Head	Nits.	Cleanliness	Clothing.	Home Visits
Burgh Schools	5	28	328	18	—	606
Rural Schools	—	—	—	—	—	623
Total.	5	28	328	18	—	1229

BURGH OF CARNOUSTIE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the burgh is estimated at 5025. The number of live births corrected for residence of the mother was 80 (39 males, 41 females) of whom 2 were illegitimate. There was 1 still-birth, giving a still-birth-rate of 12.3 per 1000 total births.

There were 24 marriages registered during the year.

Deaths corrected for residence numbered 84 (36 males and 48 females). The chief causes of death at all ages were Heart Disease, 34; Cancer, 10; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 11; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1. Of the 84 deaths 61 persons reached the age of 65 and over. There were 5 deaths in children under 1 year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 62.5 per 1000 live births compared with 4 deaths and a rate of 46.5 for 1948.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There occurred during the year 14 cases of confirmed notifiable diseases as follows:—Scarlet Fever, 4; Pneumonia 3; Dysentery, 1; and Respiratory Tuberculosis, 6.

FACTORIES.

There were 57 factories in the burgh registered under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, and all were visited during the year. The number of visits paid totalled 59. Four defects were found, all due to lack of cleanliness, and were subsequently remedied.

BURGH OF BRECHIN.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the burgh is estimated at 7219. During the year the number of live births after correction for residence of the mother was 133 (75 male and 58 female) of whom 7 were illegitimate. There were 5 still-births, giving a still-birth-rate of 36 per 1000 total births.

There were 60 marriages registered during the year.

Deaths corrected for residence numbered 119 (60 males and 59 females). The chief causes of death at all ages were Heart Disease, 47; Cancer, 15; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 17; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1; Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1. Of the 119 deaths, 80 persons attained the age of 65 years and over. There were 5 deaths in children under 1 year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 37.6 compared with 8 deaths and a rate of 52.6 last year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There occurred during the year 39 cases of confirmed notifiable diseases:—Scarlet Fever, 16; Erysipelas, 3; Pneumonia, 1; Respiratory Tuberculosis, 17; Non-respiratory Tuberculosis, 2.

FACTORIES.

There were 88 factories in the burgh registered under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937. Of these 76 were visited during the year. One defect was found due to lack of cleanliness which was subsequently remedied.

BURGH OF KIRRIEMUIR.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the burgh is estimated at 3493. The number of live births corrected for the mother's residence was 46 (19 males, 27 females) of whom 3 were illegitimate. There were 3 still-births during the year, giving a still-birth-rate of 61.2 per 1000 total births.

There were 30 marriages registered during the year.

Deaths corrected for residence numbered 69 (27 male and 42 female). The chief causes of death at all ages were Heart Disease, 22; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 12; Cancer, 7. Of the 69 deaths, 47 persons reached the age of 65 years and over. There were 5 deaths in children under 1 year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 108.7 per 1,000 live births compared with 5 deaths and a rate of 62.5 for 1948.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 10 cases of confirmed notifiable diseases as follows:—Scarlet Fever, 3; Pneumonia, 3; Cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3.

FACTORIES.

There were 79 factories in the burgh registered under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, and all were visited during the year involving 185 visits. Three defects were found in respect of insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences or lack of separation for sex. All were remedied.

BURGH OF MONTROSE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the burgh is estimated at 11,310. Live births corrected for the mother's residence numbered 206 (103 male and 103 female) of whom 14 were illegitimate. There were 4 still-births, giving a still-birth-rate of 19.5 per 1,000 total births.

There were 88 marriages registered during the year.

Deaths corrected for residence numbered 178 (80 males and 98 females) and of these 127 persons reached the age of 65 years and over. The chief causes of death at all ages were Heart Disease, 63; Cancer, 29; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 15; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5. There were 8 deaths in children under 1 year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 37.8 per 1,000 live births compared with 7 deaths and a rate of 32 for 1948.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 27 confirmed notifiable diseases during the year as follows:—Pneumonia, 3; Poliomyelitis, 2; Scarlet Fever, 1; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 18; and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3.

FACTORIES.

There were 110 factories in the burgh registered under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937. During the year two defects were found in respect of unsuitable or insufficient sanitary conveniences and both were remedied in the course of the year.

BURGH OF FORFAR.**VITAL STATISTICS.**

The population of the burgh is estimated at 10,290. The number of live births corrected for the mother's residence numbered 173 (90 males and 83 females) of whom 8 were illegitimate. There were 2 still-births, giving a still-birth-rate of 11.4 per 1,000 total births.

117 marriages were registered during the year.

Deaths corrected for transfer numbered 130 (64 males and 66 females) of whom 85 were aged 65 years and over. The chief causes of death were Heart Disease, 42; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 24; Cancer, 22; and Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3. There were 6 deaths in infants under 1 year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 34.7 per 1,000 live births compared with 5 deaths and a rate of 62.5 for 1948.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 25 cases of confirmed notifiable infectious diseases during the year as follows:—Scarlet Fever, 9; Pneumonia, 5; Dysentery, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Puerperal Fever, 1; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5; Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2.

BURGH OF MONIFIETH.**VITAL STATISTICS.**

The population of the burgh is estimated at 3,397. The number of live births corrected for residence of the mother was 46 (22 male and 24 female). There were no illegitimate births during the year. There were no still-births during the year.

19 marriages were registered in 1949.

Deaths corrected for residence numbered 47 (20 male and 27 female) of whom 40 reached the age of 65 years and over. The chief causes of death were Heart Disease, 20; Cancer, 8; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 7; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 18 cases of confirmed notifiable diseases as follows:—Scarlet Fever, 7; Pneumonia, 2; Erysipelas, 2; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5; Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
“ RAVENSWOOD,”
FORFAR.

To—

The County Council of Angus, and
The Department of Health for Scotland.

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As requested by the Department of Health for Scotland
in their Circular No. 107/1949, I herewith submit Report for
the year 1949.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT A. TAYLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

WATER SUPPLY.

152 Samples of water were taken; 72 as a result of complaints or for information, and 80 for farmers in connection with their applications under the Scheme for Assistance of Agricultural Water Supplies.

All unsatisfactory supplies were dealt with and are shown as "Nuisances" in this report.

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK.

The improvement of dairy premises continues to be satisfactory. 12 existing premises were improved during the year, 6 of which were upgraded from Sweet or Standard to Tuberculin Tested. The others will probably qualify when certificates of attestation have been granted. In addition, 6 new premises were licensed for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk, 1 being of entirely new construction, the others converted from existing farm buildings. The new buildings consisted of byre and dairy premises on traditional lines; 3 of the conversions were byres of a similar type, and 2 were milking parlours with cattle housed in courts.

The provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934, continue to be well observed by most dairymen, with the exception of Article 13, despite the fact that in 1948 one producer in the County was fined £3 for failing to seal his churns before despatch by rail.

The methods of production of designated milk in the County continue to improve and are reflected in the bacteriological results at the end of this section.

The sampling of Sweet Milk for the Hiscox Test was continued. 373 samples were taken, 282 of which gave satisfactory results.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND), 1936-44.

No. of Certified Producers,	...	...	...	18
No. of Tuberculin Tested Producers,	...	...	...	56
No. of Standard Producers,	...	...	...	23
				97

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

No. of Bacteria per ml. between	Certified.	T.T.	Standard.
0- 2,000	48	100	22
.. 2,000- 5,000	37	87	28
.. 5,000- 10,000	24	62	33
.. 10,000- 30,000	18	56	38
.. 30,000- 50,000	5	14	17
.. 50,000-100,000	7	17	12
.. 100,000-200,000	2	7	11
over 200,000	2	22	17
No. of Samples taken	143	365	178
No. passed Count Test	127	343	163
Coli Bacilli present in 1/10th	19	—	—
Coli Bacilli present in 1/100th	—	19	16

Of the 686 samples of graded milk taken, 594, or 86.59%, complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders. 92, or 13.41%, did not comply in the following respects:—

15 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.
39 showed the presence of coliform bacilli and had low counts.
38 exceeded the bacterial count with no coliform bacilli present.

No. of dairymen who complied in every case	...	...	46
No. of dairymen who failed once	...	...	25
No. of dairymen who failed twice	...	...	14
No of dairymen who failed three or more times,	...	...	12
			<hr/> 97 <hr/>

HISCOX (METHYLENE BLUE) TEST.

No. of Sweet Milk Producers	...	...	...	102
No. of Samples examined	...	...	...	373
No. of Unsatisfactory Results	...	...	...	91
No. of Producers with Unsatisfactory Results	...	...	...	61

ICE CREAM.

Because of shortage of staff at the end of 1948, work in connection with the Ice Cream Regulations was delayed and very few premises were registered by the operation date. Since then, however, all applicants have been visited and advised on necessary alterations, etc. By the end of 1949, 49 registrations had been granted—14 for manufacture and 35 for storage and sale. There are still 5 applications—3 for manufacture and 2 for storage and sale—to be determined, mostly for premises in course of improvement. 26 applicants—5 for manufacture and 21 for storage and sale—whose premises were not considered suitable for registration were persuaded to withdraw their applications, thus avoiding a lot of unnecessary work.

During the year, 17 applications were received for registration of vehicles and 11 of these were granted by the end of the year.

Very few samples of ice cream were taken, partly due to lack of staff and partly to difficulty in getting the samples to the bacteriologist in a frozen state. An insulated box has now been provided and, if supplies of dry ice can be obtained, sampling will be on a more ambitious scale next year.

There has been considerable delay with the installation of satisfactory equipment, due mainly to manufacturers being unable to cope with the sudden demand, but also, in part, to a reluctance by some ice cream manufacturers to commit themselves to a particular plant.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Article.	No. Analysed.		Genuine.		Non-Genuine.		Remarks.
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Aerated Waters ...	—	10	—	10	—	—	
Barley ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Beer ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	
Butter ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Cakes ...	—	15	—	15	—	—	
Coffee Essence ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	
Cod Roe (Tinned) ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Fish Paste ...	—	3	—	3	—	—	
Flavouring ...	—	3	—	3	—	—	
Fish Dressing ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Gravy Salt ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	
Ice Cream ...	—	10	—	10	—	—	
Lard ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	
Margarine ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Medicines ...	—	18	—	18	—	—	
Meat Paste ...	—	7	—	7	—	—	
Milk ...	80	14	80	14	—	—	
Mince ...	3	—	2	—	1	—	
Mustard ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	Prosecuted— Fined £5.
Pudding Mixture ...	—	6	—	6	—	—	
Spices ...	—	6	—	6	—	—	
Sauce ...	—	8	—	8	—	—	
Sandwich Spread ...	—	3	—	3	—	—	
Sugar ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Sausages ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	
Vinegar ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Whisky ...	4	—	2	—	2	—	
Miscellaneous ...	—	6	—	6	—	—	2 Prosecuted— Fined £5 each.
	87	128	84	128	3	—	

UN SOUND FOOD.

Table "A" gives a list of the types and amount of unsound food seized and destroyed with the owners' consent.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Tables "B" show the number of animals slaughtered and quantities of meat condemned in the various slaughterhouses.

TABLE "A."
FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1949.

Designation of Food	Weight (in lbs.)
Fish	280
Sugar	224
Mince	13
Bacon	57
Beef	835
Mutton	10
Luncheon Meat	4
Turkey	51
Butter	24
Chocolate Powder	1392
Barley Flour	224
Rice Flour	62
Soft Flour	24
Flavoured Flour	116
Plums	7
Tinned Food (Soups, Beans, Carrots, etc.), approx. ...	189
Total Condemned in Lbs. ...	3532

In addition, 60—6 lb. and 62—12 oz. tins of Corned Beef were condemned at the Slaughterhouses, prior to allocation.

TABLES "B."
FORFAR SLAUGHTERHOUSE.
ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT CONDEMNED DURING 1949.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	1,349	72	628	54,171
Sheep	7,167	89	342	7,197
Pigs	135	3	28	705
Calves	474	15	4	693

MONTROSE SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT CONDEMNED DURING 1949.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	1,112	27	496	30,494
Sheep	5,744	25	69	1,450
Pigs	51	1	29	395
Calves	437	6	12	218

BRECHIN SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT CONDEMNED DURING 1949.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	1,042	51	603	48,438
Sheep	4,757	55	201	3,920
Pigs	104	23	48	1,971
Calves	623	4	13	440

